L 13776-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4047620

the authors compiled a table for these years and for all the months for which air pressure and temperature anomalies were observed. Probabilities of combinations of coincidence or noncoincidence of signs of anomalies were plotted on a chart. A total of 48 charts were compiled. This study was confined to the SSSR; since certain areas were omitted due to lack of observational data, the charts must be regarded as schematic. Since 48 charts could not be published, the authors illustrate their findings with 2 charts for individual months of each season (Figures 1 and 2 of the Enclosure). The presented charts are discussed and the importance of such an analysis in long-range weather forecasting is pointed out.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 02   SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

L 13776-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4047620

Fig. 1. Probability of combination of different signs of air pressure and air temperature anomalies (%). Winter. a — probability of negative temperature anomalies with positive pressure anomalies (January); b — probability of positive temperature anomalies with negative pressure anomalies (January). 1 — probability of 70% or more of positive and 30% or less of negative air temperature anomalies; 2 — probability of 60% of negative or 30% of positive air temperature anomalies; 3 — probability of 50% positive or 40% of negative air temperature anomalies; 4 — probability of 70% or more negative or 30% or less positive air temperature anomalies.
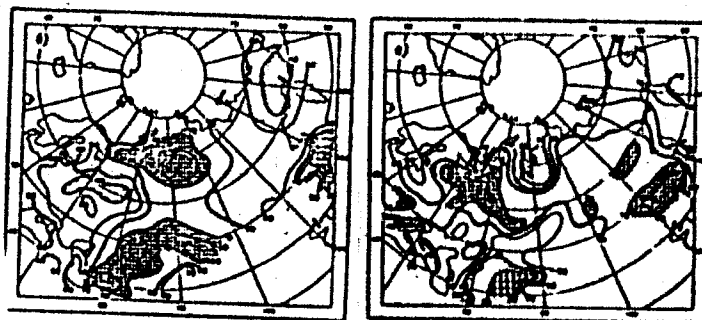
Card 3/4

Fig. 2. Probability of combination of different signs of air pressure and temperature anomalies (%). Spring. a — probability of positive temperature anomalies with positive pressure anomalies (April); b — probability of positive temperature anomalies with negative pressure anomalies (April). Other notations see Fig. 1.

Card 4/4

SOLOVYEVA, L.D.

Effect of the space arrangement of plants on the yield and quality of forage beans. Bot.; Irel.Bel.otd.VBO no.7:202-206 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

BUSHUYEVA, T.M.; BERS, E.P.; SOLOV'YEVA, L.F.

Effect of calcium deficiency on mitochondria and plastids of
pea sprouts. Vest. LGU 19 no.3:117-126 '64.   (MIRA 17:3)

MELESHKIN, S.M., gornyy inzhener; BERLYAND, S.S., gornyy inzhener;
SIROTKIN, Z.L., inzh.; DENISOV, A.G., inzh.; TERNOVSKIY, G.I., inzh.;
BEKHTEREV, Yu.I., inzh.; ZOTOV, A.V., inzh.; IVANOV, E.I., inzh.;
VASIL'YEV, Ye.A., inzh.; SOLOV'YEVA, L.G., inzh.; D'YACHENKO, V.F.,
inzh.

Replies to V.V. Shan'ko's article "Efficient limits of using
truck haulage in open pits." Gor. zhur. no.1:75-77 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-ekonomicheskiy sovet Soveta Ministrov
SSSR (for Meleshkin). 2. Promtransproyekt Gosstroya SSSR (for
Berlyand). 3. Belorusskiy avtozavod (for Sirotkin, Denisov,
Ternovskiy, Bekhterev, Zotov, Ivanov). 4. Gosudarstvennyy
institut po proyektirovaniyu razrabotki rudnykh mestorozhdeniy
v yuzhnykh rayonov SSSR, Khar'kov (for Vasil'yev, Solov'yeva,
D'yachenko).

(Mine haulage)
(Shan'ko, V.V.)

VINOGRADOVA, K.I.; GALAVANOV, V.V.; NASLEDOV, D.N.; SOLOV'YEVA, L.I.

Production of extremely pure InSb single crystals by means of zone
melting. Fiz. tver. tela 1 no.3:403-406 Mr '59.

(MIRA 12:5)

1.Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR, Leningrad.
(Indium antimonide crystals)

/004/003/015/020
F382

$q.2590 (1144)$

AUTHORS: Bespalov V. I., Gubarev A. V. and Scicv'yava L. I.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the influence of non-homogeneities on the characteristics of some delay systems

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy
Radiofizika v. 4 no. 3 pp 534 - 546

TEXT: A theoretical investigation of the influence of non-homogeneities on the characteristics of delay systems has been reported in Ref. 1 (Radiotekhnika i elektronika 1956 1 772) and Ref. 2 (Dokl. Ak.nauk 117 200). The analysis was carried out under the assumption that the individual cells of the system could be described by means of idealised quadripoles. However, since such a description is approximate it is of interest to verify it experimentally. Consequently an experimental investigation of the following types of delay lines was undertaken: Interdigital delay systems, metal-plate (comb-type) structures and chains consisting of a number of resonators. The interdigital system with two base surfaces is illustrated
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Experimental investigation ....

S/141/61/004/003/015/020
E192/E582

in Fig. 1. The equivalent quadripole of a cell separated by
sections AA' and BB is also shown in the figure. The
matrix of this system is (Ref. 4   A. Bloch, F.J. Fisher and
G.J. Hunt - Proc. IEE, 100, 64, 1953)

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \cos(k\ell) + \dfrac{Z}{Z'}\cos(k\ell') & \omega C_T Z \sin(k\ell') & jZ \sin(k\ell') \\ \dfrac{j \sin(k\ell)}{Z} + j\omega C_T \cos(k\ell) & \dfrac{\cos(k\ell')}{jZ + 2(k\ell')} & \cos(k\ell') \end{vmatrix}$$ (1.1)

where ω is the operating frequency

k = ω√(εμ)

ℓ is the length of the line sections

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/004/003/015/020

Experimental investigation ....

$$1/Z^2 = 1/Z_1^2 + 1/Z_2^2$$

$$Z_1^2 = \sqrt{\epsilon\mu/C_1} \,,$$

$$Z_2^2 = \sqrt{\epsilon\mu/C_2} \,,$$

$$Z = \sqrt{\epsilon\mu/C_0} \qquad \text{are wave impedances of the lines}$$

formed by a stub and the lower base surface, a stub and upper
base and by two neighbouring stubs respectively.

C_1 C_2 and C_0 are the corresponding capacitances per
unit length.

C_T is the capacity between the end of a stub
and the base of the opposite comb structure.

The scattering equation for a chain consisting of such
quadripoles is given by:

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S/.../004/003/015/020

Experimental investigation   E?02/E?8?

$$\cos \varphi_0 = \frac{A_{11} + A_{22}}{2} \cos(k\ell)\left[1 - \frac{2}{z_1} - \frac{z}{2z_2} \cdots c_T z \, tg(k\ell)\right] \quad (1.2)$$

where φ_0 is the phase of the wave. The scattering character-
istics were taken experimentally by using two demountable inter-
digital structures consisting of similar elements. The system
was designed for operation at decimetre waves and had the
following dimensions: period of the system D = 10 mm;
diameter of a stub = 7 mm; length of a stub = 90 mm;
the gap between the stubs h = 2 mm; the distance between the base
and the stub g could be varied from 0 to 15 mm. The measured
results are illustrated in Fig. 3 (small circles) together with
the calculated curves (solid lines). Single discontinuities
in the system were produced by using special cells in which the
position of a stub could be varied. The theoretical value of
the modulus of the reflection coefficient due to various types
of discontinuity can be found from formulae given in Ref. 1.
Card 4/11

S/14:/61/004/003/015/020

Experimental investigation

Experimentally, the following types of discontinuity were investigated: displacement of the stub in the transverse direction (g changes by Δg) changes in the gap between the stubs; displacement of the stub in the plane of the structure and changes of the length ℓ of the stub. The value of the reflection coefficient $|\Gamma|$ as a function of Δg/D is illustrated in Fig. 4, together with the calculated curves. Comparison of the calculated and theoretical results shows that if the reflection coefficient produced by the discontinuities is small. this value can be found as a superposition of the reflection coefficients due to individual discontinuities. The equivalent circuit of a metal plate(comb type) structure is in the form of a chain of Γ-type quadripoles whose matrices are in the form:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & jZ tg(k\ell) \\ j\omega C & 1 - \omega CZ tg(k\ell) \end{vmatrix}$$

(2.1)

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S/141/61/004/003/015/020
E 192/F382

Experimental investigation

where $k = \omega \sqrt{\epsilon \mu}$.

- Z is the wave impedance of the strip line formed by the neighbouring plates and
- l is the height of the plates
- C is the capacitance between the end of a plate and the cover.

The phase changes of the wave over a cell are described by:

$$\cos \varphi_0 = 1 - \omega CZ \, tg(kl)/2 \qquad (2.2)$$

The experimental system investigated consisted of two metal surfaces, one of which carried a number of equidistantly-spaced metal slabs (parallelepipeds) having dimensions $d = 7.2$ cm $s = 1.7$ cm and $l = 9.0$ cm. The upper surface of the system was parallel to the lower surface and its distance from the metal slabs could be varied. The non-homogeneities in the system were produced by filling the gaps with metal plates, inserting pieces of metal under individual slabs or changing the spacing between the slabs. The results of the experiments are illustrated in

Card 6/11

/004/003/015/020

Experimental investigation

three figures. In particular Fig. 10 shows the value of the reflection coefficient as a function of the change of the distance between two neighbouring slots. The straight lines of Fig. 10 were based on calculations while the circles show the experimental points. From these experiments it is seen that for small inhomogeneities the agreement between experiment and approximate calculated results is satisfactory. On the other hand for increasing $\Delta l/l$, h/h and t/b considerable deviations from the theoretical straight lines are observed. The next system to be investigated consisted of a number of rectangular resonators coupled by means of narrow slots, the system is illustrated in Fig. 12. The scattering equation of such a system is in the form

$$\cos \theta_0 = 1 - BX/2$$

where B and X represent the series impedance and the shunting admittance of a quadripole which is equivalent to the rectangular resonator. The formula was checked experimentally by employing equipment consisting of a rectangular channel having

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S/   /004/003/015/020

Experimental investigation ....

a depth of 68 mm and width of 72 mm.   Trapezoidal slots having
a depth of 3 mm and width of 1 mm and spaced at 3 mm were cut
at the walls and the bottom of the channel. Metal plates with
small slots (irises) were inserted into these slots. The channel
was then covered with a plate which had corresponding slots and
small apertures for measuring the field in the resonators.
The inhomogeneities in the system were produced by changing the
parameters of a cell, i.e., its dimensions H and D and its
position (a_i). The results of the experiments illustrating the
change of the natural frequency of the system are illustrated
in two figures. In particular, Fig. 15 shows the frequency
deviation as a function of a/a and b.   The straight
lines in the figure were obtained theoretically. From the
above results, it is concluded that the periodic delay structures
can be represented by the idealised quadrupoles provided the
non-homogeneities are not excessive. In most practical cases,
the results of experiment and theory are in satisfactory
quantitative agreement.

Card 8/11

S/141/61/004/003/015/020
E192/E382

Experimental investigation ....

There are 16 figures and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and
1 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language reference quoted is:
Ref. 4 - A. Bloch, F.J. Fisher and G.J. Hunt - Proc. IEE, 100,
64, 1953.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut
pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific Research
Radiophysics Institute of Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1960

Fig. 1:
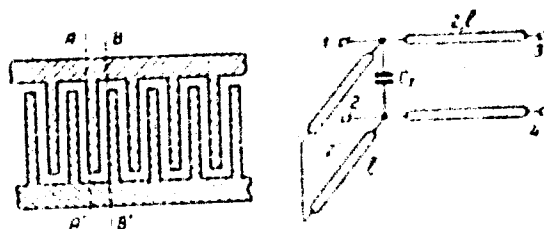
Card 9/11

L 17294-63   BDS

ACCESSION NR: AP3004841   S/0141/63/006/003/0551/C560 /15

AUTHOR: Belyantsev, A. M.; Bogaty*rev, Yu. K.; Solov'yeva, L. I.

TITLE: Formation of shock electromagnetic waves in transmission lines containing unsaturated ferrite

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 6, no. 3, 1963, 551-560

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic wave, shock wave, transmission line, ferrite

ABSTRACT: Results are submitted of an experimental investigation of the formation and growth of electromagnetic shock waves. It is proved that with a slow (static) variation in intensity magnetization of ferrite, the shock-wave formation is largely due to an evolution of a quasi-simple wave. With rapid (dynamic) variation in the ferrite magnetization, the dissipation of energy associated with the flux reversals in ferrite plays an important part. The effect of ferrite parameters upon the rate of formation and growth of the shock wave is investigated.

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L 17294-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3004841   0

Four designs of transmission lines, as well as standard ferrites and F-100,
F-400, F-600, and K-65 experimental ferrites, were investigated. It was found
that shock-wave formation occurs more rapidly with higher saturation flux den-
sities and with lower remanence. The optimum number of line sections neces-
sary for the shock-wave formation was found theoretically and experimentally.
Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri
Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific-Research Radiophysics Institute, Gor'kiy
University)

SUBMITTED: 17Jul62   DATE ACQ: 27Aug63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GE, PH   NO REF SOV: 009   OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 17293-63   BDS
ACCESSION NR: AP3004842   S/0141/63/006/003/0561/0571

AUTHOR: Belyantsev, A. M.; Bogaty*rev, Yu. K.; Solov'yeva, L. I.

TITLE: Steady-state shock electromagnetic waves in transmission lines
containing unsaturated ferrite

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 6, no. 3, 1963, 561-571

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic wave, shock wave, transmission line , ferrite,
unsaturated ferrite

ABSTRACT: As field structure in the region of a rapidly-traveling transient
jump is basically similar to that of a steady-state shock wave, the effect of the
field-jump magnitude and initial conditions upon the rate of propagation of the
shock wave and its impedance was experimentally investigated; also studied was
the effect of line and ferrite parameters upon the shock-wave structure.
Toroidal-coil-line delay time and shock-wave impedance were determined

Card 1/2

L 17293-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004842   0

theoretically and experimentally. Leading-edge duration of about 1 nanosec. and currents of about 100 amp. amplitude were used. Special experimental ferrites F-100, F-400, F-600, and K-65 were used; F-600 ferrite apparently proved best for obtaining steep wave fronts. "The authors are very thankful to A. V. Gaponov, L. A. Ostrovskiy, and G. I. Freydman for their advice and going over the manuscript." Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific-Research Radiophysics Institute, Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: 17Jul62   DATE ACQ: 27Aug63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GE, PH   NO REF SOV: 010   OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

YASHIN, V.N.; DZHAVADYAN, N.S.   Prinimali uchastiye: STUPKO, N.S.;
        SOLOV'YEVA, L.I.

        Determination of the effect of various hard surfaces on
        blood coagulation. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 8 no.6:
        35-41 Je'63   (MIRA 17:4)

        1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy
        khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov (direktor - M.G.
        Anan'yev). (for Yashin, Dzhavadyan). 2. Sotrudniki gematolo-
        gicheskoy laborato-ii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
        (for Stupko, Solov'yeva).

ACC NR: AR0003514   SOURCE CODE:

AUTHOR: Solov'yeva, L. K.; Korshak, V. V.; Kamenskiy, I. V.; Taurina, O. F.

TITLE: Epoxy polymers with increased thermal stability

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part II, Abs. 10S239

REF SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. khim-tekhnol. in-ta im. D. I. Mendeleyeva, vyp, 48, 1965, 214-217

TOPIC TAGS: thermal stability, polymer, epoxy polymer

ABSTRACT: Epoxy polymers were synthesized on the basis of phenolphthalein anilide, epichlorohydrin or dicyclopentadiendioxide. A study was made of the properties of the polymer with both linear and three-dimensional structures. It was found that the epoxy polymer has a higher thermal stability (up to 300C) than polymers from 4. 4 dioxydiphenylpropane(ED-5). [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 07/

Card 1/1

SOLOV'YEVA, L.K.

Measuring instrument used in deep drilling of parts on lathes.
Obm.tekh.opyt. [MIP] no.20:7-8 '56.   (MIRA 12:11)
(Lathes--Attachments)

SHAKHTINA, L.K.

Double-pole knife-switch reverser for hackling machines.
Obm.tekh.opyt.[MLP] no.20:42 '56.   (MIRA 12:11)
        (Electric switchgear)

DAVYDOV, V.V.; KAMENSKIY, I.V.; OGNEVA, N.Ye.; KIMEL', G.V.; SOLOV'YEVA, L.K.

Strengthening of water-saturated sandy rocks with resin solutions.
Plast.massy no.10:39-41 '61.   (MIRA 15:1)
(Rocks) (Resins, Synthetic)

SOLOV'YEVA, L.M.: BARBARIN V.V.

Mbr. Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst. A.I. Gertsen, 1946.

"Respiration in the I_fusoria Bursaria Truncatella as A_fected by Conjugation and
Encystation." Dok. AN, 55, No. 7, 1947

Infusoria

Variation in the respiratory rate at different stages of the life cycle of Bursaria truncatella (Infusoria Heterotricha). Uch.zap.Ped.inst.Gerts. 79, 1948.

SOLOV'YEVA, L. M.

Mbr., Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst. im A. I. Gertsena, -cl948-. Mbr., Leningrad State Inst. Stomatology, -cl948-. "Change of Intensity of Respiration of Infusoria Bursaria Truncatella in the Interval between Two Divisions," Dok. AN, 59, No. 3, 1948; "The Breathing Character of the Jomy-fish Embryos," ibid., 60, No. 3, 1948.

SOLO'YEVA, L.M.

Tuberculous nephritis. Sovet. med. 16 no. 9:18-20 Sept 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Of the Therapeutic Division of Blagushinsk Hospital (Scientific Super-
visor — Prof. Ye. M. Tareyev), Moscow.

LEBEDINSKIY, A.I.; KOSILOV, S.A., prof.; SOLOV'YEVA, L.M., kand.med.nauk

On the night shift. Zdorov'e 5 no.12:21-22 D '59.   (MIRA 13:4)

1. Starshiy svarshchik staleprokatnogo zavoda imeni Dzershinskogo,
Odessa (for Lebedinskiy).
                (NIGHT WORK--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

SOLOV'YEVA, L.M.

    Daily periodicity of certain metabolic processes in night subway
workers. Vop.pit. 20 no.2:11-15 Mr-Ap '61.   (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz laboratorii obmena veshchestv i energii (zav. - prof. O.P.
Molchanova) Institutu pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
            (PERIODICITY)   (METABOLISM)

SOLOV'YEVA, L.N.; MUNIN, P.P.; NECHAYEV, A.G.; SHELKOVA, Ye.N.

We have set our course toward communism. Neftianik 8 no.1:8-9 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Sotrudniki TSentral'noy normativno-issledovatel'skoy stantsii
Glavnogo upravleniya po transpcrtu i snabzheniyu neft'yu i
nefteproduktami RSFSR.
(Petroleum—Storage)

Nuclear disintegrations brought about in photoemulsions by 660-m.e.v. protons. E. L. Grigor'ev and L. P. Sh-lov'eva. Zhur. Eksptl. i Teoret. Fiz. 31, 932-8 (1056).— The general characteristics of the disintegrations, the value of the cross section of the inelastic processes, and the angular and energy distribution of secondary protons and α-particles were detd. The lower limit of the cross section for the formation of 2 charged pions was evaluated as ~10⁻² sq. cm.

J. Rovtac Lesch

SOLOV'EVA, L P.

| | | CARD 1 / 2 | PA - 1878 |

SUBJECT   USSR / PHYSICS
AUTHOR   GRIGOR'EV,E.L., SOLOV'EVA,L.P.
TITLE   The Nuclear Spallations produced by 660 MeV-Protons in a Photo-emulsion.
PERIODICAL Žurn.eksp.i teor.fis,31,fasc.6, 932-938 (1956)
            Issued: 1 / 1957

The experimental investigations described here were based on the following main problems: the general properties of the spallations, the interaction cross sections, the energy- and angular distribution of the charged particles produced on the occasion of spallations. The distribution of "stars" over the number of beams was measured with electron-sensitive plates and results are shown in form of a table. The average number of beams in a star depends only little on the energy of the arriving particle. The number of stars with many beams increases somewhat with increasing energy. An average of 0,98 ± 0,20 "grey" traces corresponds to one spallation. The cross section of nonelastic interaction processes: The cases of interaction between protons and nuclei are counted by following the traces of the original protons. Results are shown in a table. The experimentally found ratios between interaction cross sections and geometric cross sections is, in the case of light and heavy nuclei, 0,46 ± 0,18 and 0,87 ± 0,12 respectively. These data agree in the case of heavy nuclei with the theory of the semitransparent nucleus, but in the case of light nuclei it holds that $\sigma_{teor} \sim 2 \sigma_{exp}$. This indicates the probability of a considerably greater transparency of light nuclei than might have been

SOLOV'YEVA, L.P

CARD 1 / 2

PA - 1849

SUBJECT   USSR / PHYSICS
AUTHOR   SOLOV'EVA,L.P.
TITLE   The Nuclear Interaction of 220 MeV Deuterons.
PERIODICAL   Zurn.eksp.i teor.fis, 31, fasc.6, 1086-1088 (1956)
                Issued: 1 / 1957

The present report deals with the results of the investigation of the nuclear interaction between fast deuterons and the nuclei of the elements contained in the emulsion. The average free length of path for the formation of stars, the distribution of stars over the number of beams, as well as the angular and energy distribution of secondary protons is determined. Photoplates, which are sensitive to electrons, with an emulsion layer of 200 micron thickness were irradiated in a 220 MeV deuteron bundle in the interior of the chamber of a synchrocyclotron. On examining the emulsion, 1570 stars were found, among which 698 contained one or two grey traces, which were considered to be proton traces. In addition to these grey traces all traces with a grain-density of less than 1350 grains per 1 mm were counted, and this corresponds to a proton energy of $\geq$ 50 MeV. The distribution of the stars over the number of beams is illustrated by means of a diagram, and the average number of beams in a star was found to be 3. The average free length of path of the nuclear interaction of the 220 MeV deuterons in the emulsion is 18,8 + 2,6 cm. The average free length of path computed from the geometric cross sections of the nuclei contained in the emulsion amounts to 23.0 cm (without taking the hydrogen atoms into account).

Žurn.eksp.i teor.fis,31,fasc.6, 1086-1088 (1956) CARD 2 / 2   PA - 1849

A further diagram illustrates the angular distribution of the secondary pro-
tons. A considerable portion of the particles is emitted in a direction that
is similar to that of the motion of the deuteron. About 90% of the fast pro-
tons fly into the front hemisphere, and 30% of them are directed in a forward
direction in a narrow cone with an angle of aperture of 30°. The half width of
the angular distribution is 18°, which means that it is greater than the com-
puted value of the half width of the protons produced on the occasion of the
"stripping process". The grey traces are symmetrically distributed to the right
and left with respect to the direction of the motion of the impinging deuteron.

The energy spectrum comprises the interval of from 50 to 210 MeV and it has a
sharp maximum at from 80 to 90 MeV. The half width of energy distribution of
all protons is 70 MeV. A histogram illustrates the energy distribution of the
protons, for which the angle of emission is not greater than 10°. The maximum
of the distribution is about 110 MeV, and the half width of the distribution
is from 40 to 50 MeV, which agrees with the computed values of $\Delta E_{1/2}$ =

= $2(\mathcal{E}_d/E_d)$ = 45 MeV for the model of a transparent nucleus and of

$\Delta E_{1/2}$ = 34 MeV for a nontransparent nucleus. Thus, the here investigated

protons are, on the whole, produced by the fission of the deuteron by the
nucleus.

INSTITUTION:

3926

NUCLEAR INTERACTIONS WITH 120-Mev DEUTERONS.
L. P. Kolotkova. Soviet Phys. JETP 6, 823-5 (1961) July.
Results of investigations of the interaction between fast
deuterons and the elements contained in nuclear emulsions
are presented. (A.C.)

Distr: 4E3d

SOLOV'YEVA, L.P.; BELOV, N.V., akademik

Crystalline structure of bertrandite $Be_4Si_2O_7(OH)_2$. Dokl. AN SSSR
140 no.3:685-688 S '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Bertrandite)

SOLOV'YEVA, L.P.; BELOV, N.V., akademik

Crystalline structure of hodgkinsonite. Dokl. AN SSSR 153
no.4:835-836 D '63.   (MIRA 17:1)

SOLOV'YEVA, L.P.; BELOV, N.V., akademik

Crystalline structure of hodgkinsonite $Zn_2Mn[SiO_4]$ $(OH)_2$.
Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.2:327-330 S '63.   (MIRA 16:11)

SOLOV'YEVA, L.P.; BELOV, N.V.

Refined crystalline structure of bertrandite $Be_4[Si_2O_7] (OH)_2$.
Kristallografiia 9 no.4:551-553 Jl-Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

SOLOV'YEVA, I. P.

SOLOV'YEVA, I. P.: "S. I. Spasokukotskiy's feeding method in stomach
operations." Leningrad State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced
Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov. Leningrad, 1956
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

So: Knizhnaya letopis' No 17, 1956

PLAKSIN, I.N.; SOLOV'YEVA, L.R.

Study of the interaction of the surface of a sulfide mineral with
the xanthate method of measuring electrode potentials. Nauch.
soob. IGD 16:3-13 '62.   (MIRA 16:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Plaksin).
                        (Sulfides--Electric properties)

SOKOLOVA, L. A.

Surface activity and structure of the adsorption layer of multivalent soaps. L. A. Sokolova. (Colloid J. (U.S.S.R.) J, 303 (1937)). — Of the Ca, Mg and Al oleates and stearates, the Ca and Mg salts show about the same surface activity, the Al salts', to '', as much and oleates are slightly more active than stearates. The areas occupied by the soap mols. are resp. Ca soaps, 50 A., Mg soaps, 70 A. and Al soaps, 120-140 A.   F. H. R
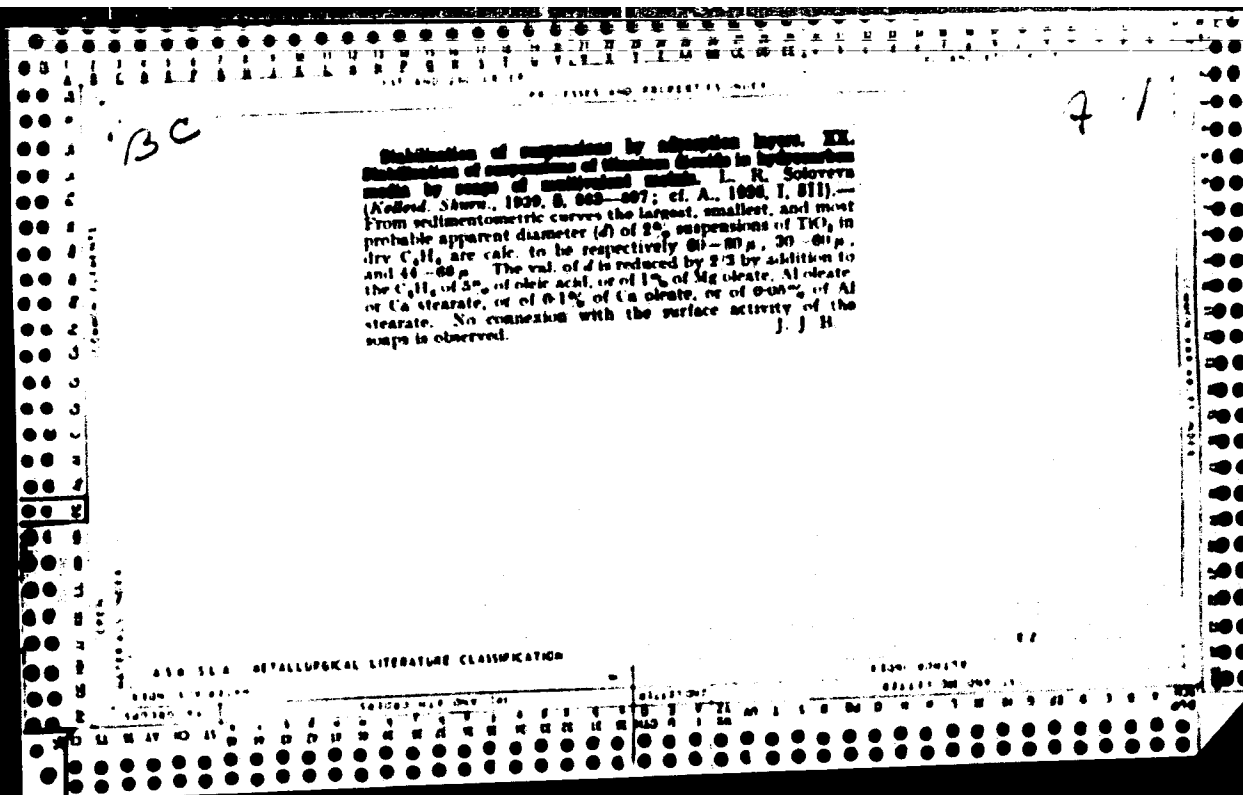
A 50 SL 6   METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SOLOV'EVA, L. R.

CR

The mechanism of the chemical action of ultrasound
L. R. Solov'eva. J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 9, 77 (1937). Ultrasound (CM,000 hertz) catalyzes the oxidation of aq. KI to KIO$_3$ and of FeSO$_4$ to Fe$_2$(SO$_4$)$_3$ by atm O$_2$. The greater the sound intensity the more rapid the oxidation, but the proportion is not linear. Measurements of the amt. of H$_2$O$_2$ formed in H$_2$O under similar conditions indicate that H$_2$O$_2$ (< 0.002%) formation can not be the primary step in the process. The "quantum efficiency" of ultrasound is very low. The effect is probably due to local concns. of energy. F. H. Rathmann

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BC

7 /

Stabilization of suspensions by adsorption layers. IX. Stabilization of suspensions of titanium dioxide in hydrocarbon media by means of multivalent metals. L. R. Solovyeva (Kolloid. Shurn., 1939, 8, 663—667; cf. A., 1936, I, 511).— From sedimentometric curves the largest, smallest, and most probable apparent diameter (d) of 2% suspensions of TiO_2 in dry C_6H_6 are calc. to be respectively $60-80\mu$, $30-60\mu$, and $44-68\mu$. The val. of d is reduced by 2/3 by addition to the C_6H_6 of 3% of oleic acid, or of 1% of Mg oleate, Al oleate or Ca stearate, or of 0.1% of Ca oleate, or of 0.01% of Al stearate. No connexion with the surface activity of the soaps is observed.   J. J. H.

A.S.M. S.L.A.   METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

18

Change in surface properties of nonsulfide minerals under the influence of interaction with oxygen. An investigation of "wettability." I. N. Plaksin and L. R. Solov'eva. Trudy Inst. Gornogo Dela, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 2, 183–92 (1955).—Measurements of the contact angles between liquids and dry nonsulfide minerals (preferably on fresh cleavage planes) confirm the result obtained in previous expts. In flotation, that exposure of a dry ore pulp to O (or air) aids in making the pulp more hydrophobic, that is, increases its floatability. The minerals studied were fluorite (CaF$_2$), calcite (CaCO$_3$), and quartz (SiO$_2$). Quartz after continued contact with O begins gradually to lose its acquired hydrophobic character and finally becomes hydrophilic (i.e., a drop of water spreads over the whole surface). Expts. were then made with the same 3 minerals immersed in sodium oleate solns. (25, 75, and 100 mg./l. Na) through which O was passing; this increased the hydrophobic property of calcite and fluorite considerably, but very weakly of quartz. Measurements of contact angles of wetting, δ_{18} and δ_{max}, showed that calcite and fluorite treated with HCl became more or less deactivated and lost their property of becoming hydrophobic under the action of O. Treatment of deactivated fluorite with bivalent ions of Fe and Cu restored activity (towards O). V. H. Gottschalk

AUTHORS: Iyevlev, V. N., Solov'yeva, L. S.

TITLE: Experimental Study of the Process of Combustion of Gas in Tunnel Burners (Eksperimental'noye izucheniye protsessa goreniya gaza v tunnel'nykh gorelkakh)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. protsessov goreniya. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1958, pp 14-22

ABSTRACT: An investigation was carried out with gas-and-air premixing burners with a combustion crater 30 mm in diam and a tunnel duct (D) 80 mm in diam; part of the work was done on industrial burners with crater diameters of 66 and 90 mm and D diam of 260 mm. The delivery speed of the city-gas-and-air mixture varied within the 10 - 30 m/sec range, the air-excess coefficient was 0.86 - 1.37. In the course of the experiments the concentrations of CO_2 and the pressures varied. The combustion process in the D proceeds similarly to that of a free turbulent jet. Between the walls of the D and the border of the flame jet there lies a zone of completely burned combustion products, which excludes the direct effect of the incandescent walls

Card 1/2

SOV/137-59-1-75

Experimental Study of the Process of Combustion of Gas in Tunnel Burners

on the combustion process in the jet. In the front part of the D there is an area of
negative pressures [static-pressure deficiency; Transl.Ed.Note] which ensures
the movement of the combustion products toward the base of the jet. The supply
of hot combustion products, protected from cooling by the incandescent walls of
the refractory D ensures steady ignition of the current of the fresh combustible
mixture. Experimental data are available on the values for the speeds and con-
centrations for various magnitudes of the excess air coefficient, and on the
initial speeds of the mixture and of diameters of the crater of the burner. The
structure of the flame jet was examined and the determining factor of the two
zones in the formation of the burning jet is clarified.

G.G.

Card 2/2

SOV/76-33-8-25/39

5( ), 11(1)
AUTHOR: Solov'yeva, L. S. (Moscow)

TITLE: Homogeneous-heterogeneous Combustion of Carbon Monoxide in
             Narrow Ducts

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 8, pp 1813-1818
             (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By a theoretical analysis of the laws governing a homogeneous-
             heterogeneous combustion by means of so-called averaged
             equations of the combustion (Ref 2) it was found that these
             combustion processes have to be studied in narrow ducts made
             of materials with different catalytic activities. For this
             reason, suitable examination methods have been developed.
             The duct walls were made of three materials of different
             catalytic activity - melted quartz (inactive), platinum
             (highly active), and copper (medium active). The experiments
             were carried out in an appropriate apparatus (Fig 1) with
             ducts of 2 mm diameter. A carbon monoxide (I)-air (II) mix-
             ture was used. The results of the experiments made in the
             quartz duct for the purpose of examining the homogeneous
             combustion of (I), as well as fixing the summary constant x
Card 1/2   of the rate of space combustion are given. The experiments

SOV/76 33-8-25/39

Homogeneous-heterogeneous Combustion of Carbon Monoxide in Narrow Ducts

were carried out within the temperature range of 500-700°, the rate of gas flow was between 1 and 34 m/sec, and the initial concentration of (I) in the initial mixture was constant at 2 - 5 vol%. The combustion process in this case followed the kinetic law of first order (with regard to (I)). The data obtained permit an evaluation of the temperature function of the rate of reaction of the (I) oxidation. The value к was also calculated, and it was found that an activation energy of E = 22,000 cal/mol corresponds to the temperature range, while E = 60,000 cal/mol at 750° and falls to 30,000 cal/mol at 800°. The measurement results which are used for further investigations concerning heterogeneous combustion were compared with data found in other publications (Refs 1 6) and it was found that they are in good agreement. Finally, the authoress thanks L. N. Khitrin, Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, and M. B. Ravich, Doctor of Technical Sciences. There are 3 figures and 6 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 11, 1958

Card 2/2

S/076/60/034/06/10/040
B015/B061

5 4300

AUTHOR: Solov'yeva, L. S. (Moscow)

TITLE: Determination of the Kinetic Characteristics of Surface
             Reactions in the Combustion Process of Gases

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 6,
             pp. 1219-1225

TEXT: The kinetic characteristics of the surface reactions in the
combustion of carbon monoxide in platinum channels at 300-650°C, and in
copper channels at 400-750°C were determined. The experiments took
place in an apparatus already described (Ref. 1), with the use of
platinum or copper capillaries (diameter: 2 mm; length: 150 mm).
Preliminary tests showed that, on combustion in platinum capillaries,
the oxidation reaction with reference to CO is of the first order. The
diagrams obtained (Figs. 3 and 4) of the dependence of the combustion
reaction on the temperature in the Pt capillary show that the process of
heterogeneous combustion of CO rapidly reaches maximum diffusion at
400°C, and thus depends little on temperature. This is ascribed to the

Card 1/3

Determination of the Kinetic Characteristics of   S/076/60/034/06/10/040
Surface Reactions in the Combustion Process of   B015/B061
Gases   81568

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1958

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4024450

pressures maximum blowoff velocities were obtained at an equivalence ratio of 0.6. The stabilizing effect of the countercurrent air jet is attributed to a flow recirculation zone which causes continuous ingnition of the fresh gas mixture by the combustion products. The penetration distance of the jet was determined by flame photography as a function of the weight flow ratios of the main and stabilizing jets. Measurements showed that the dimensions of the countercurrent jet are not affected by the flame temperature but are controlled by the flow dynamics of the cold isothermal streams only. An empirical formula was derived correlating the ratio of jet penetration length to nozzle diameter with the injector pressure. In connection with the development of combustion processes for high-efficiency combustion chambers with controllable performance parameters, experiments were also made with the same equipment with methane-air mixtures used for stabilization. In these experiments the blowoff velocity of the main stream was determined as a function of the equivalence ratios of the gasoline-air stream and the stabilizing methane-air jet. A maximum blowoff velocity of about 40 m/sec was obtained at an equivalence ratio of 1.3 (stabilizing jet) and 0.8 (main gasoline-air jet). (See Fig. 3.)

Card 2/5

SOLOV'YEVA, L.S.

Acid resistance of erythrocytes in various gastric diseases.
Vop.biofiz.,biokhim.i pat.erit. no.2:288-297 '61.   (MIRA 16:3)

1. Krasnoyarskiy meditsinskiy institut.
     (ERYTHROCYTES)   (STOMACH—DISEASES)

Dermatoses from N,N-diethyl-p-phenylenediamine sulfate and their prophylaxis. I. V. Solov'eva (Moscow). Gigiena i Sanit. 1953, No. 6, 28-31.—The $NC_6H_4NH_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$ and the free base are discussed from a hygienic viewpoint. The sulfate in dil. aq. soln. readily causes dermatosis either by skin contact or from vapor contact from the skin. Instances of severe sensitivity are mentioned.   G. M. Kosolapoff

DOLGOV, Arseniy Petrovich; SOLOV'YEVA, Lyudmila Vladimirovna;
    ASTVATSATUROV, K.R., red.; POGOSKINA, M.V., tekhn. red.

    [Industrial medical expertise on skin diseases] Vrachebno-
    trudovaia ekspertiza zabolevanii kozhi. Moskva, Medgiz,
    1961. 297 p.   (MIRA 15:7)
       (SKIN--DISEASES)   (MEDICINE, INDUSTRIAL)

SOLOV'YEVA, L.V.

DECEASED
C/1961

1962/5.

SEE ILC.

HYGIENE

YANOVSKAYA, B.I.; SOLOV'YEVA, L.Ya. (Moskva)

[Effect of lecithin on the body [with summary in English]. Vopr.
pit. 17 no.1:46-49 Ja-F '58.   (MIRA 11 4)
        (LECITHIN, effects,
            in rats (Rus))

MASLENIKOVA, Ye.M.; TIKHOMIROVA, A.N.; KRAYKO, Ye.A.; FENAR, O.I.; GVOZDOVA,
    L.G.; SOLOV'YEVA, L.Ya.; KULICHENKO, Ye.V.; GEL'FENBEYN, A.Sh.

Study of the metabolism of vitamins in workers in the hot shop of a
metallurgical factory. Vop. pit. 19 no.2:3-9 Mr-Ap '60.
                                                    (MIRA 14:7)

1. Iz laboratorii izucheniya vitaminov (zav. - prof. V.V.Yefremov)
Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
          (VITAMINS)   (HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

TIKHOMIROVA, A.N.; BEYUL, Ye.A.; Prinimala uchastiye: SOLOV'YEVA, L.Ya.

Study of nicotinic acid metabolism in patients with chronic
colitis. Vop. pit. 19 no.3:48-52 My-Je '60.   (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kliniki lechebnogo pitaniya (zav. - prof. F.K.Men'shikov)
i laboratorii izucheniya vitaminov (zav. - prof. V.V.Yefremov)
Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
          (NICOTINIC ACID)   (COLITIS)

GORNYY, G.G.; BOROVITIN, M.P.; FOVES'MA, K.S.; SOLOV'YEV, L., red.

[Using anchor bolting in Pechora Basin mines] Primenenie
ankernoi krepi na shakhtakh Pechorskogo basseina. Syktyvkar,
Komi knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 61 p.   (MIRA 18:4)

SOLOV'EVA, M. A.

Fruit Culture

Influence of cultication on the degree of damage caused by frost to fruit trees.,
Sad i og., no. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____May_____ 1952, Uncl.

COLOTEVA, T. A.

Fruit Culture

Conditions for the low-temperature storage of fruit seeds, Agrobiologii No. 1, A.S.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, _____May_____ 1953. Unclassified.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fruits, Berries, Nutbearing,   M-6
        Teas.

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6399

Author   : Solov'eva, M. A.
Inst   : Ukrainian Institute of Orchard Cultivation
Title   : Degree and Kind of Damage to Saplings Inflicted
              by Frost

Orig Pub   : Sad i ogorod, 1958, No 2, 53-56

Abstract   : Observations carried out by the Ukrainian
              Institute of orchard cultivation in 22 nur-
              series of the Ukraine showed that the damage
              inflicted by rigorous winters to the wood of
              fruit saplings is strongest in the central part
              of the stem. It is therefore recommended to
              make control cuts, specifically in that part
              of the stem, when studying frostbites.

Card 1/1

VORONKOV, A.Ye.; SOLOV'YEVA, M.F.; SUKHOV, L.V.; TRET'YAKOVA, M.I.;
    CHERNYAVSKIY, M.M.

Use of a device for the automatic measurement of ionization
and momentum from tracks of relativistic particles. Prib. i
tekh. eksp. 9 no.4:75-77 Jl-Ag '64.   (MIRA 17:12)

1. Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

RUDICH, A.N., inzh.; SOLOV'YEVA, M.F., inzh.

New developments in the field of processing building sand. Stroi.
mat. 8 no.6:38-40 Je '62.   (MIRA 15:7)
                              (Sand and gravel plants)

SOLOV'YEVA,M.G.

Improvement of geography teachers' training in pedagogical institutes.
Vop.geog. no.37:101-128 '55.   (MIRA 8:12)
    (Geography--Study and teaching) (Kolosovskii, Nikolai Nikolaevich,
                                                            1891-1954)

ANDREYEVA, Vera Mikhaylovna; OOKHMAN, Veniamin Maksovich; KOVALEVSKIY,
Vladimir Pavlovich; POLOVITSKAYA, Mariya Yefimovna; POPOV, K.M.,
doktor ekon.nauk, otv.red.; SOLOV'YEVA, M.O., kand.geograf.nauk,
otv.red.; CHIZHOV, N.N., red.; VASILEVSKIY, L.I., red.; KISELEVA,
Z.A., red.kart; NOGINA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Economic regions of the U.S.A.; the North] Ekonomicheskie
raiony SShA: Sever. Otv. red. K.M.Popov, M.O.Solov'eva. Moskva,
Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1958. 829 p..   (MIRA 12:1)
            (United States--Economic geography)

ALAMPIYEV, P.M.; VITYAZEVA, V.A.; LISTENGURT, Y.M.; MAKSAKOVSKIY, V.P.;
POKSHISHEVSKIY, V.V., prof.; SOLOV'YEVA, M.G., dotsent;
LYALIKOV, N.I., dotsent, red.; ZAK, A.L., tekhn.red.

[Economic geography; toponymy. Collected articles] Ekonomicheskaia
geografiia: Toponimika; sbornik statei. Moskva, 1960. 169 p.
(MIRA 14:2)
1. Moscow. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
Geografo-biologicheskiy fakul'tet.
(Geography, Economic)
(Europe, Eastern--Names, Geographical)

SOLOV'YEVA, M.G.

"Methodology for teaching economic geography; textbook for teachers" by N.N. Baranskii. Reviewed by M.G. Solov'eva. Vop. geog. no.53:167-175 '61.   (MIRA 14:7)

(Geography, Economic--Study and teaching) (Baranskii, N.N.)

SHMULEVICH, S.L.; TSELUYKO, G.N.; SOLOV'YEVA, M.G.; CHURAKOVA, V.A.

Nurses' councils. Med.sestra 21 no.8:61-62 Ag '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Predsedatel' Soveta meditsinskikh sester Semipalatinskogo oblastnogo venerologicheskogo dispansera (for Solov'yeva).
2. Predsedatel' Soveta meditisinskikh sester detskoy bol'nitsy Yoshkar-Ola, Mariyskoy ASSR (for Churakova).
(NURSES AND NURSING)

SARAFIKOV, A.S.; SOLOV'YEVA, M.I.; GOMEL'NIKOVA, E.I.

Tansy extract as a cholagogue. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.4. Ser.
biol.-med. nauk no.1:81-84'63.   (MIRA 16:8)

1. Tomskiy meditsinskiy institut.
        (CHOLAGOGUES)   (TANSY)

SOLOV'YEVA, M.I.

Power measurement and control in multiphase networks by means of semiconductors. Inform.-tekh. sbor. MEP no.8:62-63 '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

(Electric networks--Measurement) (Semiconductors)

AUTHORS: Lantratov, M.F., Solov'yeva, N.I.   SOV/80-32-2-11/56

TITLE: Investigation of the Thermodynamic Properties of Liquid
               Metal Solutions of Potassium With Bismuth (Issledovaniye
               termodinamicheskikh svoystv zhidkikh metallicheskikh rastvorov
               kaliya s vismutom)

ABSTRACT: The thermodynamic properties of potassium were calculated
               from the emf - values of the circuit potassium/electrolyte
               with the ions potassium/potassium (L_K) + bismuth (L_{Bi}). In
               the liquid K - Bi solutions considerable negative devia-
               tions from an ideal behavior are observed. For an alloy with
               N_K = 0.5 the activity is 0.00018, for N_K = 0.5 it is
               0.000,001,74. This is explained by the binding of potassium
               into stable structural groups of metallic compounds. Figure
               2 shows that the activity isotherm of bismuth (Curve 3) is
               completely in the area of negative deviations. In Figure 3
               the integral excess potential (Curve 1), the excess entropy
               of mixing (Curve 2), the mixing heat (Curve 3), and the
               potential (Curve 4) show clearly marked extremes which are
               for the character of the bonds in the formed metallic

S07/...(-, -2-11/56

Investigation of the Thermodynamic Properties of Liquid Metal Solutions of
Potassium With Bismuth

SUBJECTS:
There are 5 graphs, 5 tables, and 9 references, 5 of which are
Soviet, 5 German, and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: ...

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1956

Card 2/2

VOLODINA, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOLV'YEVA, M.K., arkhitektor;
SHELUTINSKIY, A.P., inzh.

Using large ceramic blocks for apartment houses walls and roofs.
Sbor. trud. ROSNIIMS no.27:113-120 '63.   (MIRA 17:1)

AUTHORS: Fedoseyev, N. M.; Sokolov, G. I.; Magin, A. K.; Orlov, I. Ye.; Blokhin, Yu.
I.; Morozov, G. V.; Solov'yeva, M. L.; Serpukhov, D. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for lubricating bearing junctions. Class 47, No. 180924

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 120

TOPIC TAGS: lubricating oil, lubrication, lubrication technique , ANTIFRICTION
BEARING

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for lubricating bearing junctions.
The device contains an oil bath and a wick holder with a wick feeding the oil to a
shaft held in the bearings (see Fig. 1). To prevent singeing the wick and dropping
its remnants into the bearings, a separating contact element is placed between the
shaft and the wick. This element is made of antifrictional heat-resistant material
and contains axial capillary ducts. Grooves running on the surface of the contact
element at an angle to the shaft axis are connected to the ducts and touch the shaft.

Card 1/2   UDC: 62-725.7

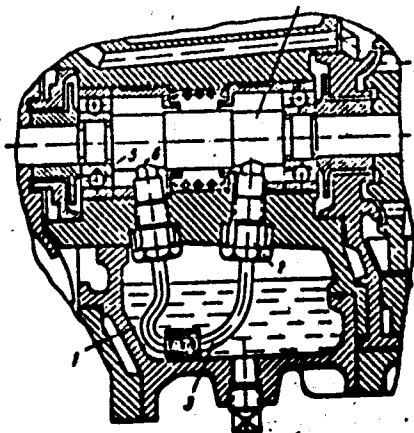L 04268-67

ACC NR: AP6013310

Fig. 1. 1 - oil bath; 2 - wick holder;
3 - wick; 4 - shaft; 5 - bearing; 6 -
contact element.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul64

Card 2/2   £v

SOLOV'YEVA, M. M.

Dissertation: "A Method of Analysis of the Sediment in Oil Filters and Its Utilization for Determining the Degree of Wear of Tractor Motors." Cand Tech Sci, Joint Sci Council of the All-Union Sci Res Inst for the Mechanization of Agriculture (VIM) and the All-Union Sci Res Inst for the Electrification of Agriculture (VIESKh), 15 Jun 54.
(Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 4 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

SOLOV'YEVA, M. M.

4545. THE NEW GOST 5304-54 DIESEL ENGINE LUBRICANT. Solov'eva, M.
(Mashino-trakt. Stanta. (Mach. & Tract. Sta.), Mos...

5

POPOV, V.S. (Leningrad); SOLOV'IEVA, M.N. (Leningrad); MEL'TSEV, Yu.A.
(Leningrad)

Electric current stabilizer. Elektrichestvo no.8:36-39 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)
(Electric controllers)

SOLOV'YEVA, M.N.; CHEKHOVICH, V.D.

Bashkirian stage of Central Asia. Dokl.AN SSSR 94 no.3:549-550
Ja '54.   (MLRA 7:1)

1. Uzbekskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.
   (Soviet Central Asia--Geology, Stratigraphic)
            (Geology, Stratigraphic--Soviet Central Asia)

Solovq sua, m. n.

USSR/Geology

Card 1/1   Pub. 22 - 38/54

Authors   : Solovyeva, M. N.

Title   : The stratigraphy of the Upper Paleozoic era deposits of Kyzyl-Kum

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR   100/3, 545-5;6, Jan 21, 1955

Abstract   : The stratigraphy of the Upper Paleozoic deposits in the Kyzyl-Kum
             mountains is discussed. One USSR reference (1954).

Institution : ....

Presented by : Academician D. V. Nalivkin, October 23, 1954

SOLOVYEVA, M. N.

USSR/ Geology - Paleontology

Card 1/1   Pub. 22 - 44/51

Authors   : Solovyeva, M. N.

Title   : The wall structure of Fusulinidae and the systematic value of its sign

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/1, 163-164, Mar 1, 1955

Abstract : Paleontological data are presented regarding the wall structure of Fusulinidae of the forminifera family and their taxonomic sign. Four references; 1 USA and 3 Russian and USSR (1878-1951).

Institution : The Uzbekh Geological Bureau

Presented by : Academician D. I. Shcherbakov, November 20, 1954

SOLOVYEVA, M.N.

USSR/Geology - Paleontology

Card 1/1   Pub. 22 - 43/51

Authors   : Solovyeva, M. N.

Title   : New type of Fusulinella Dagmarella, its systematic position and
             geographic distribution

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/5, 945-946, Apr 11, 1955

Abstract   : Scientific data are presented on a new type of Fusulinella Dagmarella,
             its systematic location and geographic distribution. Two references:
             1 USA and 1 USSR (1934 and 1951). Illustration.

Institution : The Uzbek Geological Administration, Tashkent

Presented by : Academician D. I. Shcherbakov, November 20, 1954

CHEKHOVICH, V.D.; SOLOV'YEVA, M.N.; ZHELEZNOV, V.M.; RYVKIN, M.L.;
    STARODUBTSEVA, A.S.; STUKOVA, K.V.; URMANOV, Kh.Kh.

New data on the Devonian of Kyzyl-Kum. Dokl.AN SSSR 107 no.1:
149-150 Mr '56.   (MIRA 9:7)

1.Uzbekskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye. Predstavleno akademikom
D.V.Nalivkinym.
            (Kyzyl-Kum--Geology, Stratigraphic)

AUTHOR: Solov'yeva, M.N., Chekhovich, V.D.   SOV-5-58-2-4/13

TITLE: Stratigraphical Outline and Geological Structure of the Me-
            rishkor Mountain (Nura-Tay Range) (Ocherk stratigrafii i geo-
            logicheskogo stroyeniya gory Merishkor - Khrebet Nura Tay)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody -
            Otdel geologicheskiy. 1958, Nr 2, pp 55-66 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Merishkor mountain of the Nura-Tay range has long been
            studied by geologists, such as V.A. Nikolayev, N.M. Sinitsyn,
            D.P. Rezvy, A.M. Obut, G.S. Porshnyakov, D.V. Nalivkin, O.I.
            Nikiforova,   D.L. Stepanov, N.A. Smirnov, O.A. Lipinaya,
            V.N. Ryabinin, G.A. Kaleda,   A.D. Miklukho-Maklay V.D.
            Chekhovich,O.I. Sergun'kova, , M.N. Solov'yeva,   The bio-
            stratigraphical research studies carried out recently on the
            Paleozoic deposits of the Merishkor mountain made a detailed
            differentiation of these Paleozoic deposits, as well as a
            comparison with the single-age deposits of the adjacent regions
            possible and at the same time threw some light upon the
            structure of the Merishkor mountain. During the studies made
            on the stratigraphy of the shoaly layers Conchidium knighti
            Sow, var, daljanicum Nikif of the lower Ludlow Stage, the
Card 1/3   existence of associated Wenlock Stage tabulata and heliolites,

SOV-5-58-2-4/43

Stratigraphical Outline and Geological Structure of the Merishkor Mountain
(Nura-Tay Range)

together with the occurrence of several Ludlovian types, was
established. From this it can be concluded that representa-
tives of the subfamily Palaefavositinae, widely spread in the
Wenlock Stage, as well as many properties, continued to exist
in the lower Ludlow sea basin Nura-Tay together with newly
originating groups of corals and abundant, but alike Ludlow
brachiopods. Some of the characteristic features of the
Silurian profile of the Merishkor mountain, are the reduced
thickness of the deposits similar to the Isfara layers of
southern Fergana, the occurence of sand and gravel at the basis
of marginal limestones and a remarkable impoverishment of the
fauna in the deposits of the upper Ludlow Stage, all of which
might be regarded as results of elevations in this region and
a possible erosion of the deposits in the Ludlow Stage. The
lack of lower carboniferous deposits might be explained by an
erosion which took place in times preceding the beginning of
the Bashkir transgression. The lack of sediments of the
Vereya period is also characteristic of cuts of the middle
carboniferous deposits of the Merishkor mountain; this again
Card 2/3   might be due either to elevations of this region during the

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Stratigraphical Outline and Geological Structure of the Merishkor Mountain
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early Moscow period or to an erosion at the moment of approach
of the Bashkir transgression. Two synclinal structures have
been found in the Merishkor mountain, the western is over-
thrusted to the eastern one along the sloping Central Merish-
kor overthrust folding. The chief tectonic course of the
Merishkor mountain is the Central Merishkor overthrust fold-
ing which, according to the author, is of regional character.
This overthrust folding to the east and west of the Merishkor
mountain dissolves into a region of thick sand-schist silurian
strata widely spread in the Nura-Tay range.
There are two stratigraphic charts and 14 Soviet references.

1. Geology--USSR   2. Mountains--Geophysical factors

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SOV/ 20-120-1-45/63

AUTHORS: Kazmin, Yu.B., Kozlov, V.V., Solov'yeva, M.N.

TITLE: On the Middle Carboniferous Deposits of the Zaalayskiy Khrebet (Range) (O srednekamennougol'nykh otlozheniyakh v Zaalayskom khrebte)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 1, pp. 166 - 167 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Until the latest time here the geological structure, especially the stratigraphy of the upper Paleozoic sediments, was only weakly investigated. They are far spread at the south slope and in the axis part of the chain. A historical survey of the investigation of this region (References 1,2) is given. Here until now no reliable data on faunally proved Middle Carboniferous sediments existed. During the compilation of the geological map of the mentioned chain (1955 - 1957) many new data were obtained, which make possible the exact definition of the stratigraphy of the deposits which are discussed. Here especially marine, faunally characterized Middle Carboniferous sediments were discovered. They were found in the catchment area of the Korzhenevskiy-glacier at the basis of the right boundary of the

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On the Middle Carboniferous Deposits of the   SOV/2c-12c-1-45/63
Zaalayski. Khrebet (Range)

valley. They pass over to the left boundary only in the top-
most parts of the glacier. In the west their exposures are
covered by uninterrupted corn snow fields of the massif of the
Lenin Peak. In the East they are cut off by a steep overfault
which brings the Lower Permian and the Paleogene sediments into
contact with each other. At the basis of the exposed part of
the Middle Carboniferous cross section lies a pack of black
massive limestones. A list of the numerous foraminifers which
were found beneath lily crinoid members, brachiopode fragments,
and bryozoans, is given. Because of this fauna these sediments
      certainty can be ascribed to the Kashirskiy horizon of
Moskovskiy stage (Middle Coal Age). The visible size of the pack
is 5o-6om. Higher up a pack of mutually dark platy shale limes
and loamycarbonate shales follows with rare and little thick
(5-7m) interstrata of andesite-porphyrite. Its thickness is 1oom.
The finding of <u>Choristes priscus</u> speaks for a Middle Carboni-
ferous age (after V.S.Gubareva). Upon the mentioned Middle Car-
boniferous sediments lies, without visible discordance, a mass
Card 2/4   of marly shales, conglomerates, limes, and effusives of an

On the Middle Carboniferous Deposits of the   SOV/ 2o-12o-1-45/63
Zaalayskiy Khrebet (Range)

average composition. According to the fauna this mass corresponds
to the lower part of the <u>Schwagerina-</u> horizon. From the cha-
racter of the cross section of the Middle Carboniferous in the
Zaalayskiy chain and from the number of species of the foramini-
fers the supposition on a uniform sedimentation of the region
of the Alayskiy and Zaalayskiy chain and apparently of the
Darvaz can be made. There are 1 figure and 4 references, 4 of
which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

... ... Carboniferous Deposits of the   ...

... y Khrebet (Range)

1. Geology--USSR   2. Geological time--Determination   3. ...
--USSR   4. Paleoecology--Applications

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                    (Timan Range--Geology)

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